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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1870. NO. 147.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Late Indian Massacre

The Disgraceful Butchery—The Cadetship Investigation—Politics in New Hampshire—Pension for a Teamster—Outrage on the Osage Indians by Settlers—An Indian Outbreak Threatened—The Cleveland Postoffice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1870.

The Piegan Massacre.

In the matter of the Piegan massacre, Gen. Sully has failed to find the Indian Bureau, expressing grave doubts whether the band surprised and murdered had taken any part in the late depredations. Lieutenant W. B. Pease, agent of the Blackfeet tribe, sends a full report to Commissioner Parker, which puts a worse light upon the matter than the first report through Vincent Collyer. After giving the same figures recently presented by that gentleman, he proceeds:

"Out of two hundred and nineteen belonging to Red Moon's band only fifty-six survived. Among these are nine young men, who escaped during the attack, and five who were away hunting. The lives of eighteen women and nineteen children, none of them more than three years of age, and many of them much younger, some of whom were wounded, were spared by the soldiers."

The affair is looked upon at the Interior Department as the most disgraceful butchery in the annals of our dealings with the Indians, as in one respect it is blacker than the Chivington massacre, the band being terribly attacked in small parts, the deaths averaging at the time of the attack one in thirty-six daily. General Logan, on the account of this affair, sustained as it appears to be by Sheridan and Sherman, will ask his Committee to strike out the clause in the military bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

The Cadet Investigation.

The Cadet Committee did not do much today. Some debate in the House brought out the remarks that there is still a row against Gen. Wood. The case of Chaves, the delegate from New Mexico, has been somewhat examined. A considerable sum of money appears to have changed hands over cadet appointments, but there is as yet no evidence that any of it reached him. The case of Bowen, of South Carolina, has also been examined, and the Committee is satisfied that there is nothing whatever against him. The case of Butler, of Tennessee, is still delayed at his request. The Committee is convinced that many persons have written here and elsewhere, creating doing on the part of members of Congress, simply that they might be summoned and thus get a visit to Washington at the expense of the public treasury.

Arctic Explorations.

Captain Hall lectures to-morrow evening at the request of the President, Vice President, all the members of the Cabinet, and many other high officials and prominent gentlemen. The object of the lecture is to get a presentation of his wishes and plans for a third voyage of Arctic explorations. The Government proposes to make as soon as the means for paying its expense can be obtained. A bill extending national aid in some way to the undertaking will probably be presented this week, and it can already be said that it will receive strong support from many leading men on both sides. The President and family will be present to-morrow evening and the Vice President is to preside.

The Campaign in New Hampshire.

Several Congressmen have within a day or two received letters from New Hampshire. The tenor of all is that the Democrats are greatly demoralized, and that the Republicans will carry the election by a good majority. The only question now is whether enough would be thrown into the Legislature, but the writers concur in saying that Governor Stearns will be re-elected by the people.

The Tea Trade.

The bill reported in the Senate to-day for the repeal of the tea oath was introduced at the beginning of the session by Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, who submitted it. It has now the unanimous support of the Committee on political disabilities, and the Senators who favor it will make a vigorous effort to carry it through.

Pension for a Teamster.

The Jerry Gordon pension bill passed by the House to-day is of a peculiar character, and important than it will probably appear to be from the report of the proceedings. The adoption of the bill initiates a new policy, as Gordon was a teamster, and that class of persons have not heretofore been pensioned. The bill was carried through on a vigorous contest by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois.

Prohibition.

Some persons here are a good deal excited about the movement to get a prohibitory liquor law for the District through Congress. There does not seem to be any special ground for supposing such a law can be enacted. The memorial against it has been signed by about ten thousand persons.

Outrages on Indians by Settlers.

Secretary Cox sent a communication to Congress, to-day conveying information received at the Indian Bureau, which has caused serious apprehension of an outbreak of the Osages, and Commissioner Parker has tried to have troops sent to the lands. It appears that about fifteen thousand squatters have forced themselves upon the lands, but have treated the Osages well till last fall, when they began to steal their stock and corn with the Indians were off on the buffalo hunt. The conduct of the settlers in these respects has grown worse and worse, till a short time since a number of Indians were forced outside their fences and off their cultivated farms. Within a few weeks the settlers went into a village of nine hundred houses white the Indians were on a buffalo hunt and occupied the whole place by force, and obliged the Indians to go off into the prairie on their return. The indications are marked that the Osages intend a general outbreak.

The Cleveland Postoffice.

The contest over the Cleveland, Ohio, postoffice has been settled by agreeing to appoint John W. Allen to the place.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: George H. Butler, California, Consul at Alexandria, Egypt; Almon A. Thompson, Michigan, Consul at Goderich; C. P. Magill, Tennessee, Consul at Matamoras; Jas. W. Mason, of Arkansas, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia; James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, Consul at Antwerp; David J. Williamson, of California, Consul at Calgo.

The President has determined to sustain General Rufus Ingalls, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Buffalo District of New York, and therefore has withdrawn from the Senate the name of Mr. Kinney, nominated as Root's successor.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Official statistics show imports into the United States for the ten months ending October 31st, 1869, amounted to about $400,000,000, against $300,000,000 the same time in 1868; exports $370,000,000, against $302,000,000. Of the imports $275,000,000 of the exports $243,000,000, were in foreign vessels.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In a letter received this morning by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from General J. S. Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, the latter urges the Government to fulfill the promises made to the Sioux Indians by treaty of Fort Rice. He says the friendly Sioux have done everything they could to induce the hostile Sioux to bury the war hatchet, but they constantly complain that the horses, cattle, &c., they were promised have not yet been given them, and unless a constant cause of discontent is the friendly Sioux number about 6,000, it would be advisable, the general believes, to use the troops now for the location of settlements of lands and means to cultivate them.

ANOTHER COLORED DIPLOMAT.

James W. Mason, to-day nominated as minister resident and Consul General to Liberia is a mulatto and a native and resident of Choctaw county, Arkansas, where he is now largely engaged in planting.

EXTENSION OF PATENT.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day decided to extend the Owen Dodge patent for gas fuel.

REMOVAL OF BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The House Naval Committee have agreed to report a bill for the removal of Brooklyn Navy yard.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

A delegation of the National Tobacco Association was heard by the Committee on Ways and Means to-day. They presented resolutions adopted in New York in February, proposing modification of the internal revenue laws concerning tobacco, and advocated a tax of sixty cents per pound on chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. The Committee are not disposed to make so great a reduction, but intimated its willingness to place the tax at twenty-four cents.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Immensely Rich Mineral Discoveries in New Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The locat on of se rich mineral depots mentioned by Gilpin re in New Mexico, near the boundary of Arizona, three miles from the Southern Pacific road forty from Fort Brown, eighty from ne Mimbres settlement, one hundred from ne Atoel, one hundred and twenty-four om Messila, one hundred and fifty from El aso, six hundred and sixty from San Diego, nd eight hundred from Sheridan, from there supplies are received. The country in e neighborhood is good, with abundant wood, ater and grass and some fertile land. It is ee from the hostile Indians of that region, nd small parties can venture with safety. The mines were located about the first of February, nd consist of a large main silver ore lode, and ich projects a thousand feet above the level f the surrounding country. The discovers All Bonds are Registered. The interest is litemal, and the time the Bonds have to run is exceptionally long. We cannot understand how such bonds can be otherwise than safe, as well as very profitable.

In the Wet Unpleasant Weather

Of early spring, C. F. Gallon's Cough Balsam should be in every house.

HARRISBURG.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Resolution to Require the Committee to Report to the Senate the Facts of Irwin's Refusal to Testify—Animated Discussion—Personalities, &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4, 1870.

SENATE.

The Railroad Indemnity Act.

Mr. Rutan introduced a bill repealing what is generally known as the railroad indemnity act of 1868, fixing damages for loss of life or limb.

The Refusal of Gen. Irwin to Testify.

Mr. Mumma introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The late State Treasurer, W. W. Irwin, has declined to testify before the Finance Committee to make answer to such matters as said Committee might deem important for the Legislature of the Senate and it is therefore manifestly inexpedient to pursue this investigation any further, unless the Senate determine to compel parties to be sworn before said Committee; therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman of said Committee is hereby requested to report the facts to the Senate for such action in the premises.

Compulsion Suggested.

Mr. Lowry trusted this resolution was not going to be adopted. The Senate should compel Gen. Irwin to be sworn. If he was sworn, and then said he could not answer any particular question or questions, without criminating himself, or for any other legal cause, he should up and defy the dignity and power of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

No Confidence in the Investigation.

Mr. Mumma said he had never had much confidence in these investigations. This one, it seemed, was just about to end where they all ended, but it was a fact notoriously circulated that General Irwin had declined to be sworn before this committee. Mr. Mackey had gone through a long examination, though he had refused to answer some questions. If we now manifest to every one that every other gentleman subpœnaed to appear would avail himself of the privilege assumed by General Irwin, because nobody wanted to be put through such a mill if he could avoid it, by simply writing a letter declining the action of this committee, it was hardly language. He would not, however, say anything against the Senator from Lancaster.

Mr. Billingfelt, interrupting, said the gentleman had already impugned his character.

Mr. Mumma, continuing, said he wanted to know first, here and now, whether the Senate could, and if they could, whether they were willing to make it the duty of General Irwin to demand the requirements of the Senate and the Committee. He understood the Chairman was to have reported this fact, but he had not done so yet. Now, was it right that Mr. Mackey should be condemned, and General Irwin allowed to escape?

Response of Mr. Billingfelt.

Mr. Billingfelt replied at considerable length very warmly and excitedly, contending that the Senator from Dauphin should not be allowed to dictate to the Committee. Mr. Mackey had had seventeen days to give the Committee what they required, and he even then failed to fully comply. He did not believe in dragging this matter before the Senate at this time, but he thought it had to make this statement.

Mr. White suggested that perhaps it would be better not to proceed as chairman of the Committee with any further expression of feeling.

A Point Not Well Taken.

Mr. Howard raised the point of order that Mr. Billingfelt had no right to discuss anything but Mr. Irwin's refusal to answer. The Chair decided the point not well taken.

A Long Session.

Mr. Billingfelt proceeded. He would not be forced into a false position by the Senator from Dauphin, nor by his masters, intimating that Mr. Mumma was a time-server.

Some warm personal discussion then ensued between Messrs. Mumma and Billingfelt, and charges and counter charges were made.

Mr. McIntyre asked Mr. Billingfelt if he had not been ordered to make a report this morning.

A Verbal Report.

Mr. Billingfelt responded that he had been instructed to report this matter, but that it was understood that a preliminary meeting of the committee was first to have been held to consider the subject. No such meeting had been held, owing to the absence or engagements of members. He could, however, report more than he had said—that General Irwin had refused to be sworn, and that Mr. Mackey had failed to meet the requirements of the committee. This he would reduce to writing if necessary.

A Legal Opinion.

Mr. Howard spoke at length controverting the position that the Senate had a right to govern the committee. The first duty of the Chairman was to have reported General Irwin's refusal to the Senate asking for an attachment for contempt. He severely criticized Mr. Billingfelt's course.

Mr. White moved that the resolution be postponed for the present.

Mr. Billingfelt moved for indefinite postponement. He wanted a direct vote on the resolution.

Mr. White said Mr. Billingfelt had not appreciated the last motion. It was nothing more than was intended as a kindness to him, to allow him to withdraw his report.

Mr. Lowry wanted to amend the preamble by including Mr. Mackey's refusal to answer.

No Action.

Mr. Randall moved an adjournment, and it appearing that this motion would probably carry, the Senate proceeded to other business.

Veto by the Governor.

A message from the Governor was received vetoing the bill repealing the fifth class of auctioneers to Allegheny county.

District Attorney's Detective.

The amendments from the House to the bill allowing the District Attorney of Allegheny county to employ a special detective, were concurred in. Adjourned till Tuesday.

The House business was unimportant.

Important Local and General Bills Pending in the Legislature.

LICENSE AGAINST TOW SALE.

House bill No. 771 provides that so much of the act of March eighteenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act relating to licenses for the sale of liquors in the townships of Robinson, Chartiers, Union, North Fayette, South Fayette and Scott, in the county of Allegheny, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same applies to the township of Robinson in said county.

AMERICAN FIDELITY GUARANTEE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

House bill No. 763 enacts that Thomas F. Wilson, Cyrus Ketchen, Frederic Bates, Thomas M. Marshall, William S. Haven, Jacob Schoyer, Jacob Ziegler, R. W. Mackey, John H. Siewart, David L. Smith and Benjamin W. Morgan, or a majority of them, and their associates and successors, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of the American Fidelity Guarantee Assurance Company, and by such name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, in any court that shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable of suing and being sued in any court of this Commonwealth; and the general office of said company may be located in the city of Pittsburgh, or elsewhere within this Commonwealth, as a majority of the Board of Directors of said company may decide, with power to establish agencies in such places as the Board of Directors of said company may designate, with power to establish agencies in such places as the Board of Directors of said company may designate, with power to establish agencies in such places as the Board of Directors of said company may designate, and to appoint all such officers, agents and clerks as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of said company, and to take, receive, purchase and hold such real estate as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, and to sell and convey the same whenever occasion may require; *Provided*, No banking privileges shall be exercised by such corporation.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA.

House bill No. 758 incorporates the Supreme Council of the Sons and Daughters of America, whose objects are to establish a sick and funeral fund; to establish a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased members; to assist each other in obtaining employment, and to encourage each other in business.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK.

House bill No. 750 authorizes the directors of any corporation in this State, with the consent of two-thirds of its stockholders, to reduce the capital stock when in excess of the business requirements, the sum reduced to be returned *pro rata* to the stockholders. Whenever any corporation reduces its stock in the manner prescribed, the same shall be certified to the Auditor General.

ADOPTED CHILDREN.

House bill No. 746 declares Hugh McIntyre Patterson, of Allegheny, to be a lawful woman and heir, and Ira Orella Johns to be adopted daughter and heiress of William and Elmira Campbell, of Allegheny county.

MONEY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

House bill No. 740 authorizes the School Directors of Lincoln township, Allegheny county, annually to levy upon and collect from every male citizen over twenty one years of age a poll tax not exceeding three dollars, to be used for school purposes in said district.

House bill No. 756 authorizes the School Directors of Washington School District, Pittsburgh, to sell at public or private sale such real estate and appurtenances as may not be needed for the purposes in said district. Also, authorizing said board to borrow any sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate $25,000, to be used for school purposes.

ASSESSMENTS UPON STOCK.

House bill No. 725 empowers directors of companies incorporated under the mining laws of the State to levy assessments upon their capital stock to pay taxes and other debts, after the same shall be approved by three-fourths of the stockholders. Any stockholder refusing to pay his assessment will forfeit his stock.

First-class Securities.

We do not see how any better investment could well be found than the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of such a railroad as the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes. The road is being rapidly built in a strictly first-class manner. It traverses a rich and populous region, which must give the road a profitable traffic. The intervening distance between Chicago and its Southern cities will be large. The amount of the Mortgage Loan is small (18,000 to the mile). There is no chance for an overissue of Bonds. All Bonds are Registered. The interest is literal, and the time the Bonds have to run is exceptionally long. We cannot understand how such bonds can be otherwise than safe, as well as very profitable.

In the Wet Unpleasant Weather

Of early spring, C. F. Gallon's Cough Balsam should be in every house.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Howard, on the State Treasury Bill, and Reply to Senators Wallace and Billingfelt—The "Unexpended Balances," &c.

MR. SPEAKER: The amendment of the Senator from Clearfield (Mr. Wallace) embraces also the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster (Mr. Billingfelt). This amendment, if adopted, strikes out all of the House bill after section two. The Senator from Clearfield says there is a popular delusion in regard to the amount of money in the State Treasury—that it is not true that we have any "balances."

Now, sir, I understand that apart from the Sinking Fund, we have not a large amount of money in the Treasury now; but we do have large amounts there sometimes, and the object of the House bill under consideration is to meet a mischief complained of in regard to the use of the large balances when we do have them, and the whole object of this amendment, and the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster, is to prevent the people of this State from getting the interest on the "unexpended balances" when we have them in the Treasury. I understand that the amendment of the Senator from Clearfield introduces considerable time-keeping into the daily business of the Treasury management; but how does that meet the mischief that has attracted so much public attention—the *fact* that the public funds have been used for the gain and profit of the Treasurer? Neither of these amendments meet that question at all. The Senator says that different Treasurers have from time to time been taking money out of the Sinking Fund, and appropriating it to purposes not contemplated by the constitution. Is that any reason for striking out of this bill all the provisions that secure the interest to the credit of the State?

Why not let those provisions remain? Why so much anxiety to strike them out? The Senator from Clearfield says the banks will not engage in the "peddling" business of paying interest for the use of the unexpended balances. We know they always have done it for the benefit of the Treasurer, and this argument is answered by a practical fact. A few weeks since the counsel of the city of Pittsburgh, answering flatly to the demands of public sentiment, resolved to select from among the banks of that city as depositaries of the city funds those that would pay the highest rate of interest on the "unexpended balances," and the same banks that heretofore had the deposits for nothing came forward at once and agreed to pay five and a half per cent. They have to-day in the Treasury, I think, over three per cent. Now, sir, I suppose that is true. His bill, that the force to inject into the House bill, will prevent getting any interest at all.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY MARCH 5, 1870.

THE capital of West Virginia has been removed from Wheeling to Charleston, to which place the Governor and other State officers will remove in a short time.

PRIVATE advices from Washington do not confirm the statement of our special dispatch of a few days since, that the tariff bill "reported by the Ways and Means Committee is considered dead." We have reason to believe that the reverse is the fact. Moreover, there is a prospect that the bill will have the united support of the entire Pennsylvania delegation. The passage of the bill in every material respect as it came from the committee, is by no means improbable.

THE *World* makes "an appeal" to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to make an effort to regain their former position of influence in the party. The manner of the thing may be inferred from the following extract:

"Its (the *World's*) aim is to try to extricate the party in Pennsylvania from the false position it occupies on the protectionist question; for false it is in every sense, and especially false in this—that we do not believe there is an intelligent Democrat, from the Delaware to the Ohio, not owning a furnace or a zinc mine, who in his conscience does not believe protection to be a political heresy and an economical evil."

In a word, the *World* at much length councils, scolds and begs Pennsylvania Democrats to abandon even the feeble support they have been giving to protection, and come out squarely and at once for Free Trade. We are curious to see how this invitation to commit suicide will be treated.

IN his remarks in the Amendment Convention, whose proceedings were reported in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, the Rev. Mr. BAIN quoted a member of Congress as follows:

"As a man said in a speech in Congress, 'the man in our day that is so very much troubled about the union of Church and State would have cried fire on the thirty-ninth day of the general deluge.'"

This idea was not original with the anonymous member of Congress; it may be found in the Remains of SAMUEL BUTLER, the author of Hudibras, where it appears as a trait in the "Character of the Assembly Man:"

"He preaches, indeed, both in season and out of season; for he rails at Popery when the land is ramped lost in Presbytery, and would cry fire! fire! in Noah's flood."

It must be admitted, however, that the specification of the thirty-ninth day of the deluge as the time of the alarm, is a not contemptible addition in the spirit of American humor.

AMONG the cable dispatches in our issue of yesterday was one of more commercial interest than would be immediately obvious to all our readers. It was that the steamer *Brazilian* had returned from Bombay through the Suez Canal, with one of the largest cargoes ever shipped from that port. On the 26th of January the people of Havre concerned in trade, were exulting in the fact that the English steamer *Port Said* had just arrived in their harbor, from the Red sea. This seemed to them the beginning of a new future, the inauguration of a maritime revolution; for the *Port Said* was the pioneer of a line of steam vessels destined to connect Liverpool, Havre, Port Said and Bombay through the Suez Canal. This line was organized by the Merchant Trading Company of Liverpool with the name of "Liverpool, Havre and Bombay Steam Navigation Company." It consists of the *Brazilian*, 2,815 tons; *Queen of the South*, 2,697 tons; *Ismailia*, 899 tons; *Bolivian*, 2,815 tons. At the date specified above, the *Brazilian* was just on the point of starting for Bombay, from which port she was expected to bring a cargo of 10,000 bales of cotton. With all this Havre people were delighted, as hitherto they had received Indian cotton only by sailing vessels which had spent months in rounding the Cape, or by the overland route, in which much delay had been caused and much expense incurred in the transit through Egypt. This arrival of the *Brazilian*, with her heavy cargo, after passing through the Canal, is certainly well adapted to remove the distrust of some, and to raise the expectations of others, as to the commercial revolution *intended* by the completion of ROBERT STEPHENSON'S "stinking ditch."

TREASURY REFORM—SPEECH OF SENATOR HOWARD.

We print this morning the speech of Senator HOWARD, on the subject of reform in the State Treasury, in advocacy of the particular measure proposed by Mr. D. N. WHITE, and in opposition to the amendment of Senator BILLINGFELT, of Lancaster. Whatever Mr. HOWARD says of past abuses in the State Treasury and of the necessity of a new policy in the administration of the State finances, we need not say that we heartily indorse. In reference to the two measures pending in the Senate, designed to accomplish the same object, we have commended them both, but with the reservation that Mr. BILLINGFELT'S plan is the more direct, while Mr. WHITE'S is circuitous, and, to some extent, cumbersome. We know that both gentlemen have the same end in view, but, like reformers of existing abuses the world over, they honestly differ as to the means. There is nothing very remarkable in this, and nothing that need call forth harsh criticism upon the motives of either Representative or Senator or their friends. Those who unite in support of a principle of reform can readily compromise their differences on questions of detail, so that the great result may be achieved. This is the history of all reformatory legislation; and with a positive majority agreeing on essentials, the success of any given plan of reform can only be impeded by impracticables, or by that other class who "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." Of course we state this as a general proposition.

Therefore, while agreeing with Senator HOWARD'S speech, so far as it makes for reform, we think he has unnecessarily traveled out of his way, as a reformer, to disparage and impugn the good faith of those who differ with him on questions of detail. There is no need of this. It is probably the surest way to defeat the needed legislation. It would not be the first time an important measure has been delayed or defeated by kindling an embittered feeling among its supporters on immaterial points, aside from the vital question involved. Mr. HOWARD is justified in supporting a bill that meets his approbation, and yet it may not be the wisest measure; but his criticisms on the BILLINGFELT proposition are far from candid. He loses sight of the vital fact that it changes the duty of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, in investing the expended balance for the benefit of the State, from a discretionary duty to an imperative one—what before they *might* do, by the project of the Lancaster Senator they are *commanded* to do. This makes all the difference in the world; and naturally blocks up the loop-hole by which large sums were allowed to accumulate in the State Treasury, to be invested by the Treasurer for his own benefit. Is not this precisely the point aimed at by the Treasury reformers? And in this connection, we may say that it is entirely unnecessary we should defend the sincerity of Senator BILLINGFELT from the covert attacks of Mr. HOWARD. He has made a record in the Legislature, which constitutes about all the defense any man needs to disprove insinuations of personal or official insincerity or lack of probity.

Mr. HOWARD'S special pleading, and what bears a striking resemblance to a bit of demagogueism, about "MACKEY" and "IRWIN" and their friends, and what they proposed to do and what they did not do, is another very objectionable and unnessary feature of his speech. It has the complexion of sharp practice; as if the speaker was far more intent on making a "point" against certain members than desirous of promoting the success of any measure of reform. It does not necessarily follow that Mr. HOWARD'S specific measure is the only one that is practicable or effective, or that it is even so. It seems to us if he was really desirous of promoting a reform he would lend his abilities to perfecting some measure about the details of which men of known integrity differ, rather than declaring the infallibility of his own views in a manner offensive, and calculated, if not designed, to provoke personalities, and change the whole question before the Legislature from one of retrenchment to a trifling controversy as to the consistency and good faith of individuals.

The people care very little about the merits or demerits of particular individuals, on this question of reform, and they are profoundly indifferent to all assaults upon the consistency of this or that man. The result desired is a very simple one, and it is this alone that engages the attention of the State. We are, therefore, suspicious of any attempt to change the issue from a question of reform to a question of individuals. Any person can see the danger of the one being swallowed up in the other. All such movements remind us of the declaration, quite common after the election of State Treasurer, that embarrassments would be placed in the way of any measure of retrenchment the so-called reformers might favor or present; that they would be defeated in some way or other, and then the responsibility of failure would attach to them.

—We appeal to reformers in the Legislature to come together on a measure that will meet the case. There should be no impracticable stubbornness—no seizing on differences as to the way or suspicions of bad faith. This is not what the people want—it is what they will not excuse. There should be a patriotic disposition to make concessions for the sake of the cause. The people have their eyes and ears wide open, and will readily detect who are sincere and insincere reformers; and should the Legislature fail to respond to their wishes in regard to the public funds, they will know on whom to place the responsibility. The people are united, and the Republicans in the Legislature should be

IN MR. BURLINGAME'S last speech, his remarks when received by the Russian Emperor, he spoke of the autocrat's able representative at Pekin, Gen. VLANGOLI, as having by "a policy of equity and conciliation contributed to inspire China with the wish to enter into the family of nations." It is worth remembering that, through this conciliatory course, Russia has long enjoyed advantages in China denied to other "foreign devils." But it must also be recollected that, in former years, the Russian policy of conciliation, involved a sacrifice of personal dignity and self-respect on the part of the Czar's representatives, such as no Englishman, Frenchman or American of ambassadorial rank could ever have been induced to make for any material advantages. In later time, as the result of English and French self-assertion among the Celestials, even Russian representatives have not found it necessary to vilipend themselves in the ancient way. And General VLANGOLI must have found *his* task of conciliation comparatively easy. The CZAR, in his reply to Mr. BURLINGAME, referred to him as "the citizen of a State especially sympathetic with Russia." This sentence reminds us of a passage in an article upon "American claims on England," in the late *Westminster Review*. Its author is Mr. W. F. RAE, who recently traveled through this country. He says:

"It would be absurd to suppose that individually the American and Russian people cherish affection the one for the other. A citizen who elects his ruler and a subject who flings off despotic bidding cannot have much in common. That the American should be so tolerant as they are towards a grinding despotism like that of Russia is the strongest testimony in favor of the advantages to be gained by the cultivation of amicable relations between their own government and our own. *When official dispatches are filled with complimentary, unctuous, bad feeling ceases to be necessary existing.* If the official relations between us and the American ambassador those between her and Russia. American newspapers would hold very different language when discussing English affairs. The nation very would then be as great to foster peace as is the desire now displayed to pick a quarrel."

—This sounds very much like a platitude, and certainly does not express a correct view of the case. No compliments in official dispatches would be regarded as indemity for years of unfriendly action—and Russia's compliments have always been accompanied with or followed by acts of friendship.

THE reports from Cuba, not well authenticated it is true, represent the rebellion if not in a positively failing condition, yet not actively advancing—not so much, however, from any really important successes by the Spaniards as want of means for the active prosecution of the war by the insurgents. Such are the representations from Cuba at the moment when the news from Spain is of a character which renders it entirely certain that the home government is in the greatest straight for means wherewith to fight the rebellion in the Island. It seems difficult to determine which has the better prospect, the rebellion or the home government, whose efforts to crush it have been strangely in contrast with its high sounding proclamations and confident promises. If this is the moment of doubt and weakness with the Cubans, it is not less so with the Spaniards—the moment when the supporters of the cause of Cuba should use every effort to continue the struggle. It is more a question of time and endurance than of active military operations. In Spain we are assured the greatest difficulty is experienced in carrying on the Government, so alarmingly increased have the expenses become. At the same time the political situation is daily growing more threatening, rendering an early and violent change and the supremacy of the Republican idea altogether probable. At such a moment the sympathies of this country are becoming more and more enlisted on the side of the struggling Cubans, and the wish for some step by our government in their behalf stronger by every day. It is not to be disguised that the policy of our Government does not please the people.

THE BEAVER CANAL BILL.

Senator Rutan and Representative Shurlock to Their Constituents.

Senator Rutan and Representative Shurlock, of Beaver, has addressed the following to the editor of the *Argus*:

In order that our position on the Erie Canal Enlargement may be properly understood and to correct, perhaps, an unintentional misrepresentation on the part of your correspondent, we ask the pardon of yourself and readers for intruding ourselves upon you and their notice. We are earnestly in favor of the proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal and will in every way to secure whatever legislation may be necessary. We want to represent our immediate constituents upon this, and all other questions, and will obey their instructions in good faith. All that we desire is that the people understand what is asked, and there express their wishes and we will be governed accordingly. Mr. Reed, of Erie, is here and he knows that to change the bill so far as we know, no one here opposing the measure. Our position is well known to Mr. Reed and the friends of the movement, and we have thus far seconded his wishes in everything. He informs us that he desires to pass the present bill now, and then may not ask further legislation next winter; and, in the meantime, will try what can be done by subscriptions and sales of stock.

In writing to our friends and stating what is asked, and requesting their views on this question, as we do on other questions, we must not be understood as inviting opposition.

J. S. RUTAN.
W. C. SHURLOCK.

THE New York *Sun* makes the horrible calamity of the Oneida the subject of severe remarks on the conduct of the captain of the Bomtay, and the demand for explicit statutes by the maritime nations, declaring "the precipitate abandonment of one colliding vessel by the other to be piracy, and its punishment death by hanging." "We speak from knowledge," says the *Sun*, "when we say that the sea swarms with such pirates, and also from knowledge when we say that probably the United States furnishes an unduly large proportion of them." "We must not," continues the *Sun*, "judge conclusively of the captain of the Bombay before his side of the story reaches us. Yet we can safely assert that whether he heard the hailing and the five great guns, or heard them not, has no bearing on the case. It is sufficient that his ship struck another hard enough to let star light through her, and that he stood on his course without knowing whether she needed help."

IT is gravely asserted that a genuine plan is on foot in Canada to make Prince Arthur King, and that his present visit and all his goings and comings are managed with such a view. It is asserted that "the public mind of British America is now ripe for the change. In fact, a radical revolution will very soon come unless a graceful concession be made in time. Already the people, as well as their representatives, are heartily sick of the prolonged suspense that has attended the confederation movement; and now that the plan is likely to prove a complete failure, through the manipulations and intrigues of selfish and designing politicians, they are seriously contemplating a final change."

The Springfield, (Mass.) *Republican* tells a sad story about a young man who, while with some companions examining a safe, entered it and closed the door. "But the lock sprung to its place and the poor youth was buried alive. The man who had the key was two miles distant, and the immured would die in five minutes. Hammers and chisels were brought into use and the door opened, and the almost dead man crawled out of his too safe retreat."

IN the New York Legislature is a proposition to transfer the surplus funds held by saving banks, and deposits remaining unclaimed for a certain period, to the State Treasury—surplus funds are to be devoted to the building of the Capitol, and the unclaimed deposits are to be held in trust for future rightful applicants. Something like this has more than once been attempted, but without success.

THE sale of medical diplomas is the raging scandal in Philadelphia. The *Evening Star* of Wednesday says truly: "The sale of medical diplomas, like that of West Point cadetships, is likely to bring the parties implicated in these most discreditable transactions into trouble, and it is to be hoped that such will be the case." What next?

The missing City of Boston is built in six compartments, and is supplied with three months' provisions, besides having a cargo composed largely of cut meats and flour. She has plenty of coal, and her condensers are capable of producing 1,000 gallons of fresh water daily.

GROUND was broken last week on the Butler end of the railroad between that town and Freeport, and the work is progressing as rapidly as possible.

IMPLIED PARTNERSHIP.

Shall Capital be Unlocked and Private Enterprise Stimulated?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When a capitalist, desiring to assist a struggling manufacturer, business man or mechanic, lends him a little money, and receives or is to receive the minutest portion of the profits of the business as remuneration therefor, he, by the mere, bare agreement, becomes individually liable to the creditors of the concern to his last shilling. This is denominated a partnership by *implication*.

This result follows, although he is entirely unknown to the creditors; and although he expressly agrees with the debtor that he is not to be a partner, and although he actually never draws a cent of the profits.

Therefore capitalists don't lend their money to struggling business men, manufacturers or mechanics, but buy stocks and real estate with it, retarding the development of the resources of the commonwealth to an extraordinary degree. And the struggling man gets his indorser if he can, goes into bank, borrows what little he can get, or pays his shave on the street, and finally goes under. Creditors generally come out unpaid by sixty cents.

Why should the law be so? The only reason is that where one has a right to profits, he ought to be liable for debts. But in contracts of loan, the argument is fallacious. It does not lie in creditors' mouths to claim such an advantage, because there can be no profits until the debts are paid, and if there are no profits, the lender gets nothing, so that creditors are none the worse. No one pretends to hold the lender as a partner where he exacts from the debtor a usurious interest, which must be made up out of the money of the firm, and which can be paid whether the debtor makes profits or not; although the general creditors are thereby certainly injured, as the fund upon which they rely is drawn upon to pay the interest. Yet if the lender says: "I'll lend you money; if you make profits you can pay me five, ten or twenty per cent. of them, if you do not, then pay me nothing." He becomes individually liable, although he cannot draw a cent away from the general creditors.

This rule of law is an absurdity, and our courts give effect to it only because they find it laid down as law. Nobody seeks to defend it. It rests upon the decision of an English case, (Waugh vs. Carver, 2 b. Blackstone 235), nearly a hundred years old; and that case is made to rest upon a construction of a previous case, which accomplished lawyers declare is a wrong and forced one. But what do the courts do? Instead of reversing it as unsound, they resort to the most ingenious arguments to get around it.

They say the participant in profits is not liable if he shares in the *gross* profits.

That he is not liable, if he does not share the profits *as profits*.

That he is not liable where his contract is to receive a given sum of money in proportion to a given *quantum* of the profits.

And these distinctions are based upon reasons so refined as to be almost undiscoverable; as, for instance: If a man's relations to the profits are such that he has a right of account, then he is a partner; but if he can maintain an action to recover them as a debt, he is not. Yet all the time he is taking the same sum of money made in the same way, and the effect upon creditors is the same.

In this age of general advancement such a condition of affairs reflects discredit, and the Legislature should interpose, for the following reasons:

If capitalists risked only their investments, a very great amount of capital would be unlocked and loaned to business men. Enterprises which languish for want of such aid would be placed on a sure footing; the vicious system of indorsements would be less requisite in the prosecution of business; the industrious, the capable and upright poor man would have his opportunity.

The State has already adopted this principle in its General Manufacturing Laws, by limiting liability of shareholders. Why not let the beneficence of the principle operate in unincorporated business? Why is it not just as important to the State that accumulated capital should be employed in the thousand enterprises in private hands? Why should not the individual worker in coal, iron, steel, and other manufactures, have the same advantages that corporate workers have?

The following is the copy of a bill which will be forwarded to Harrisburg to meet this evil. It has been carefully prepared, and it and the principle contained have the hearty approbation of all who have seen it, including many of the most prominent members of the bar.

S. S.

BE IT ENACTED, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any person or persons to loan money to any individual, firm, association or corporation doing business in this Commonwealth upon agreement to receive a share of the profits of such business as compensation for the use of the money so loaned in lieu of interest; and such agreement or the reception of profits under such agreement shall not render the person or persons making such loans liable as a co-partner in such business to other creditors of such individual, firm, association, or corporation beyond the amount of money so loaned.

Provided, That such agreement for loans shall be in writing, and that this act shall not apply to any loan made by a member of any such firm, association or corporation to one who is holding its Capital stock, and shall not be construed to repeal or affect any portion of the law relating to special partnership.

OBITUARY.

Byron H. Painter.

Another bright spirit has been called to its Maker's presence. Byron H. Painter is no longer amongst the living of this earth, and family, friends and the business community are mourning the loss of one who had a firm hold on their warmest affections, and whose noble, honorable and high character endeared him to all who knew him intimately. A business man of the strictest honor and dealing through the short period of two years, enabled the writer of this (much his senior in age) to understand and appreciate him, and to feel and deplore his loss.

It is no idle praise to say that he had all the elements within him to make him; what he gave promise of being—one of the foremost business men of our city. Honorable in his dealings, prompt, liberal and withal gentlemanly, in business, as well as social intercourse—he won the esteem, confidence and affection of those with whom he associated. He leaves a void in the community of which he was an ornament, and never ceasing aching void, in the family circle where he was the bright particular star.

S.

THE following remarks by the Philadelphia *Ledger* we believe truly reflect public sentiment: As has been looked for, and was proposed probable ever since the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court declaring all obligations and contracts made prior to the passage of the legal tender act for the payment of money, the large railway and canal companies of this city owing interest on such old bonds, have united in opposition to the decision of the Court, and will pay only in currency at present, but have so far conceded to recognize the law as adjudicated, as to promise to make up the difference now exhibited between coin and currency, if at the end of one year from this time the decision of the Supreme Court shall stand as the law. Things have reached a pretty pass, if the laws of the country, as pronounced by the highest tribunal, can be set aside in a year, or indefinitely, at the dictum of the managers of a few incorporations, whose influence mostly involves a comparatively small amount of money. It would be more in accordance with integrity of purpose, and show more evidence of respect for the Court and the law, for these corporations to comply with it as interpreted, and take the means themselves to test its validity.

Europe contains 70,718 miles of railway, composed of 150,000,000 cwt. of iron rails, on which 400,000 passengers' carriages and 600,000 baggage cars are dragged by 18,000 locomotives, over 52,000 bridges and through 34 miles of tunnels, at the rate of $80,000,000 per annum, with a consumption of 4,000,000 tons of coal.

LANCELOT'S CIGARETTES,
For Asthma and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT MEAT,
For making Beef Tea in a few minutes.
KAYS COAGULINE,
As a Cement it resists Heat and Cold, Fire and Water.
COLLINSON'S TOILET SOAPS,
Of English manufacture—the best.
HAIR BRUSHES.
As to quality, design and price, cannot fail to please.
LAUNDERS' FACE POWDER
Imparts a delicate and pleasing appearance to the skin
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
All new and choice odors.
POMADES,
Of Coudray, Felletur, Henry, Violet and Low's make.
HAIR OILS,
Soft and bland and exquisitely perfumed.
TOILET AND NURSERY POWDERS,
A choice and endless variety.
Besides every article usually to be found in a first-class Drug and Fancy Goods store, at
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair) Pittsburgh.

Genuine Preparations,
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London.
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium Carb, Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissengen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and fac-simile signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.

P. S.—A Fresh Supply of Squire's True Glycerine Soap, Sarg's Vienna Soap, Price's Glycerine Soap, Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammonia Lozenges. These Lozenges are meeting with great success in England, in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc. Just received.
srvth

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

DOMESTIC GOODS
Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills
SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached
Utica and Pequot Sheetings.
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN
Barnsley Damask Table Linens,
SHIRTING LINENS. PILLOW LINENS
AND
Sheeting Linens,
IN FULL ASSORTMENT.
New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
A Very Superior Quality of
BLACK ALPACA,
32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN L. BOYD
Has this day been admitted as a member of our firm, to take effect from the first day of January last.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 3, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between SILL & SHUTTERLY, in the Real Estate Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. B. SILL,
JNO. J. SHUTTERLY.
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1870.

THE REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE Business will hereafter be continued by
THOS. B. SILL & SON,
In their new Office, on the corner of Penn and Thirty-third streets. Property Bought and Sold. Money Loaned in sums of $1,000 to $5,000, on first-class Mortgages.
THOS. B. SILL & SON.
Pittsburgh, February 28, 1870. tths

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
Gray & Logan
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,
TO
89 FIFTH AVENUE,
Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.
Our Stock is Still
LARGE AND COMPLETE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND
GREAT BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.
Gray & Logan,
89 FIFTH AVENUE.

MULES, MULES, MULES.
For sale at Red Lion Hotel, a lot of fine large KENTUCKY MULES,
Both broke and green, can be seen for three days.
JAMES W. ABL.

Wall Papers--Spring, 1870
PRICES REDUCED.
40 INCH WIDE TINTS at 75c per Roll.
GILT—a great variety, 50c per Roll.
GILT BORDERS, 45c per Roll.
TILKAT—upward from 8c per Roll.
ELEGANT FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, in a specified above, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at
W. P. MARSHALL'S
NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
191 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

G. C. MONAHAN,
ARCHITECT,
69 FRAZIER'S BLOCK, DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates, prepared of Country and City Residences, Business H. uses, Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, &c.

ROOFS.
WM. B. SCAIFE
ERECTS
IRON ROOF FRAMES
COVERED WITH
Corrugated Iron
FOR
Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.
CORRUGATED IRON,
For Covering Wood-n Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.
Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.
Nos 119 and 121 First Avenue.

PRIME
ORANGES AND LEMONS
Received per Vessel, at Philadelphia, Feb 16th.
800 boxes Messina Oranges.
200 boxes Messina Lemons.

Choice and Fresh Fruit
Will be received per Rail this week and for sale by
Reymer & Bros.,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN FRUITS.
NOS. 126, AND 128 WOOD STREET.

THE PITTSBURGH
VINEGAR
WORKS.
Ballou & Adams,
167, 168, 169 and 170
SECOND AVENUE,
Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our
EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

KNOX'S
GARDEN SEEDS
AND
IMPLEMENTS.
Descriptive Hand-Book and Almanac for 1870.
This Celebrated Annual contains 128 pages, and is the most valuable work of its kind in existence. Mailed FREE on receipt of stamp.
W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY, prime Seed, at Lowest Market Price.
PRICE LIST OF IMP MENTS sent on application. ws

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
Druggets,
Drugget Squares,
Oil Cloths,
Matting,
Window Shades.
SLEIGH ROBES, &c
Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods at REDUCED PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS,
AT
Positive Reduction in Price.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR
NEW SPRING STOCK
Unsurpassed for extent and variety, comprising the Newest and Best Patterns in
English and American Brussels
AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &C.,
Which we offer Fifteen to Twenty-five cents per yard less than the lowest prices of last year.
This being the largest reduction that has been made for several years, renders our New stock worth the attention of purchasers.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
d SECOND FLOOR.

NEW CARPETS.
PRICES REDUCED
TO CORRESPOND WITH
WHOLESALE RATES.
McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS
REDUCED.
Oliver McClintock & Co.,
Have Marked Down Prices to correspond with the Times.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLY,
INGRAIN AND COMMON
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c.,
AT LESS THAN LAST SEASON'S RATES.
We have the Largest Assortment and make the
LOWEST PRICES.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

HATS AND CAPS.
1870. MARCH. 1870.
NEW STYLES
Hats and Caps.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

I DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO MY
NEW STOCK
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Hats and Caps,
EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING
NEW STYLES,
TO WHICH I SOLICIT THE EXAMINATION OF THE TRADE.
MEN'S
Harvard, Jo. Elliott,
Pyramid, No Name,
Clarence, Shoo Fly,
Ruy Blas, Don Juan,
Motley, &c., &c.
MEN'S
Express, Sporting,
Park Dress,
Conductor,
Peabody, Bad,
Dickey, &c.
AMONG LEADING STYLES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. ALSO, A FULL LINE
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Straw and Palm Leaf
HATS.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPER.
JAMES HOWARD
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV
Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 12 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

HENRY REA, JR.,
285. LIBERTY STREET. 285.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
For the sale of Apples, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit and Country Produce. tths

GROCERIES, &C.

CANNED GOODS!
3 cans of Winslow's Green Corn for $1 00.
3 cans of Winslow's Green Corn for $1 00.
3 cans of 3 pound fresh Peaches for $1 00.
3 cans of 2 pound fresh Peaches for $1 00.
3 cans of Yarmouth Green Corn for $1 00.
3 cans of Yarmouth Green Corn for $1 00.
Seeded Dutch Plums, Pared Peaches, French Prunes, Austrian Cherries, Prunelles, Shaker Dried Corn and Breakfast Grits, for sale at the Family Grocery of
GEORGE W. McCLURE,
346 LIBERTY STREET.
Goods delivered free.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK.....JOHN J. M'DERMOTT
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,
243 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite head of Wood street,
Wholesale Grocers,
Respectfully invite attention of the trade their to NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Richmond Navy and other Tobaccos,
AND
GENERAL STOCK OF GROCERIES.

JEWELRY.

Gold. Gold.
We have now on hand a large assortment of American and Swiss Watches, French Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., which we offer at Reduced Prices to correspond with the decline in gold premiums. We invite an early examination of our Stock.
J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.

Gold. Gold.
Elgin Watches
MANUFACTURED BY THE
National Watch Company.

All the grades of the Elgin Watches, INCLUDING THE
"LADY ELGIN,"
READY FOR SPRING TRADE.
The Company also call the attention of Watch buyers to the fact that the Elgin Watches now offered have the several Improvements of all others, and also a new
Patent Dust Excluder.
So recognized as to entitle the works, and form a protection against dust, enabling the movement to remain in order without cleaning for periods that which is ordinarily run without this protection.
The Company feels confident, after having had their Watches three years in the market, and selling many thousands of them in all parts of the country, that the Elgin Watches are the best time keepers now offered to the American public, for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, Railway or other uses.
OVER FIVE HUNDRED DEALERS
In various parts of the land have unreservedly endorsed them. They are in use upon various lines of Railway, including the CANADA PACIFIC and the GRAND TRUNK, as specified above, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at
W. P. MARSHALL'S
NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
191 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.
I DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO MY
NEW STOCK
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Hats and Caps,
EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING
NEW STYLES,
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Ruy Blas, Don Juan,
Motley, &c., &c.
MEN'S
Express, Sporting,
Park Dress,
Conductor,
Peabody, Bad,
Dickey, &c.
AMONG LEADING STYLES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. ALSO, A FULL LINE
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Straw and Palm Leaf
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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
For the sale of Apples, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit and Country Produce. tths

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
RANDOLPH & SUPPES,
PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
Receive and sell all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
All orders promptly filled at lowest Market Rates.
Star Front, No. 337 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermillion,
DAVIS CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
Tths Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

James Morrison & Co.,
PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LARD OIL
AND
PURE FAMILY LARD,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Office, 17 Pike's Building.
Packing House, corner Bank and Riddle streets.
Factory, 168 and 170 Findlay street.

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY
A. GARRISON. JOHN H. RICKETSON. WM. HOLMES.
A. GARRISON & CO.
Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—209 Liberty Street

JAMES G. WEIR,
WAGON MANUFACTURER,
Corner Washington and Faber streets, Pittsburgh. Having perfected arrangements for the best of Lumber and all Material for the Manufacturing of Wagons, Trucks, &c., equal to Eastern make, I guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Repairing done promptly and at short notice.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS, Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.) Loose Joint Butts Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny city. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PARK, BROTHER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Every Description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMA

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1870.

The demand for discounts is reported light, against a good supply of loanable means at most of the banks. There is more than usual inquiry for commercial paper, which would sell readily on the open market through the brokers. Paper that could only be negotiated at from 12 to 18 ⅌ cent. per annum two months ago, could be placed now at from 9 to 10 ⅌ cent. Other indications of a plentiful supply of money are not wanting, and if a more settled policy in the national finances were established, by the passage of some of the measures under discussion in Congress looking to the funding of the public debt at lower rates of interest, or a postponement of any further legislation on the finances, so that the business public would be safe from any disturbance by changes, there would, no doubt, spring up greater activity in most departments of trade.

—The bond market worked closely to-day in sympathy with the declining tendency of gold. It will be noticed that there is ma arked decline in all the issues.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	109½	110¼
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds 5-20s '68	109¾	110
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107¾	107¾
U. S. Currency 6's	113½	113½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. M. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 4, 1870.	10 00	11 10	12 10	1 30	4 00
	A M	A M	M P M	P M	P M
New York Central	104⅞	104⅝	104⅛	105	105
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Harlem	142½	143	143		
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97	
Michigan Central	110	110	110		
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central	126	126			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98¼	98¼	98	98	
Chicago and Northwestern	71⅝	72¼	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
Do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rock Island	119⅝	119¾	119⅝	119¾	119¾
St. Paul	61	61	61	61	61
St. Paul preferred		75¾		75¾	75¾
Toledo and Wabash	26	26	26	26	26
Toledo and Wabash pref.	72	72	71	71¾	
Fort Wayne	92	91	91	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Alton		113¾	113	112	
Ohio and Mississippi		29¾	29¾	31	
Western Union Telegraph		81¾		81¾	
Pacific Mail		69¾		69¾	
Adams Express		64½		64½	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		37½		37½	
American M. U. Express		24¾		24¾	
United States Express		47½		47½	
Merchants' Union Ex.		24¾		24¾	
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Friday.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	105¼	105		¼
Erie	25¾	25		¾
Harlem	143½	143½		
Reading	97	97		
Mich. Central	119	120	¾	
Mich. Southern	86¾	86¾		
Illinois Central	126	126		
Cleve. and Pitts.	98¾	97¾		1
Chicago and North'n	72¾	72⅝		⅛
Do. preferred	87½	87½		
Rock Island	119¾	119¾		¼
St. Paul	60	61	1	
Do. preferred	76¾	75¾		1
Tol. and Wabash	26¾	26		¾
Do. preferred	71	71¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾		
Chicago and Alton	114¾	113		1¾
Ohio and Miss.	30¾	29¾		¾
Western U. Tel.	81	81		
Pacific Mail	67¾	67¾		
Adams Express	64½	64½		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21¾	21		¾
American M. U. Ex.	25¾	25¾		
U. S. Express	46½	47½	1	
Merch. U. Ex.	7	9	2	

—The following are the earnings of the Lake Shore Railroad Company for the fourth week in February:

1870	$272,495
1869	240,401
Increase	$42,092
Month of February:	
1870	$ 880,593
1869	1,000,951
Increase	$ 126,358

—The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the fourth week of February:

1870	$243,019 64
1869	212,887 43
Decrease	$ 30,132 21

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Gold and Government Bonds and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1870. }

BUSINESS—Trade since our last was not very active. The weather was unfavorable for outdoor operations, besides the heavy decline in gold made an unsettled market. Prices of imported articles was irregular and very uncertain, and until the gold market becomes more settled buyers will no doubt act cautiously. The following were the nominal rates yesterday, but what the figures will rule at to-day is altogether another matter that is not so easily answered:

ASHES—We have nothing new to note so far as refers to this article. Dealers have a good stock on hand, and sales were made to a moderate extent at Soda ash—common 4c; refined 4½c; Potash—Pearls 9a9½c; Pots 8½c ⅌ lb.

APPLES—We can report a firm market. The late advance has increased the receipts; we are reported sales of choice eating ones at $5 90 ⅌ barrel; sales of mixed lots at $2a3 ⅌ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Market fairly drugged; small sales were made at 60a70c ⅌ gallon of 10 ⅌ lbs.

BUTTER—The market was firm, with a good demand, particularly for choice roll; the demand was fully up to the supply. Sales were made of choice at 35a35c, and fancy lots 36a37c; common was dull and neglected.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3.75 ⅌ dozen; No. 3 at $4 25a4 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00a6 50 ⅌ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BRAN—Continue dull; sales prime medium at $2 2a; prime navy at $2 25a2 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Choice continues dull with very light demand; sales at $4 8 cwt.

CHARCOAL—The market is firmer. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $17 ⅌ 18 bush.

CANNON OIL—Market dull; prices weak and tending downward; standard brands sold at 25c; for medium and low grades; sales were made in a retail way at 20a22c.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with the various qualities; sales were made at prices ranging from 15a16c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The movements in dried fruits are yet confined to the local trade and filling orders from the country. Speculators do not manifest any disposition towards investing, and there being no margin in shipping the market may still be pushed dull and heavy, especially in peaches. The season for consumptive demand is fast approaching, which may revive the trade. Extra choice bright dried apples are held at 8c; prime 7½c; common 2c. Choice dried peaches, halves 10c; common 9½c; quarters 8a9c.

FEATHERS—Market quiet with a small local demand at 75c, 85a95c ⅌ lb.

FISH—The market remains steady, with a fair amount of business being transacted at the following: No. 1 mackerel, shore, at 30c; do do bay 28c; No. 2 do 18a19c; white fish $5 50 ⅌ half bbl. Lake herring $4 50; take trout $9 00; salt trout $8 00a8 00; cod fish 6½c for large, and 5½c for medium.

HOMINY—Dull with more sellers than buyers. Prices range from $3.50a3.75 ⅌ barrel.

FLOUR—The market, although unchanged in prices, was more active. Dealers report orders coming in more freely, whilst the mills are doing a good business. The market is well supplied. We are quoted sales of western flours: Spring wheat $5 00a5 50 ⅌ barrel; winter wheat $5 75a6 00 ⅌ barrel. The mills report some liberal sales for the East. This is rather an unusual occurrence.

RYE FLOUR—Prices unchanged, with sales at $5 00a5 25.

MEAL—Market quiet but unchanged; sales were reported at 2a2 5c ⅌ dozen.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9c; country, rough 6a6½c ⅌ lb.

MOLE STUFF—Still selling in a small way at $2 00 ⅌ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12a13c ⅌ lb.

GROCERIES—The heavy decline in gold has unsettled the market. The question is, when will gold touch bottom? This, however, is easier asked than answered. Operations will necessarily be limited until the money market becomes more settled. In the meantime, we omit our price list.

PROVISION MARKET well stocked with the different qualities. Prices continue weak. Sales of pork follows by the car load at 15c, and from store at 16c.

HAY—The receipts for some time past have been large. Prices have undergone no change. We note sales from Allegheny Scales at $15a20 ⅌ ton. Baled dull but unchanged.

SEEDS—Market more active; we can report sales to a fair extent at the following: clover $5 00a5 25 ⅌ bush; timothy scarce and wanted at $1 50a3 00 ⅌ bush; flaxseed ranges from $2 10 ⅌ 2 15.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand with regular sales at 38a39c ⅌ lb.

MILL FEED—Market firm; sales of bran at $14 10; middlings $16 00a17 c; chopped oats and corn $1 65 ⅌ cwt; shipstuffs $1.

OATS MEAL—The stock in the market has been light for some days. Holders are firm. We are reported sales of 3c ⅌ lb. Carried over from $1 05 ⅌ bush.

GRAIN—The market remains very quiet with a restricted demand for the various kinds. Wheat being the leading article. The mills continue to be the principal operators. We continue to quote No. 1 red at $1 10a1 15; white $1 15a1 20a1 25; amber $1 10a1 20a1 25 ⅌ bushel. Oats are dull, with more sellers than buyers; prices have undergone no change; sales were made from first hands at 42a43c, and from store at the usual advance. Corn—the offerings were but large and receipts moderate; ear is quoted at 75a75c on wharf and from depot. Rye—market dull but unchanged. We continue to quote at 80a85c. Barley dull; not much fancy; sales of inferior western were made at low prices; we continue to quote prime Pennsylvania spring at 90c and fall at $1 00.

PLASTER OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 03a1 07 ⅌ gallon.

LARD OIL—The market is steady with a good trade demand and a fair inquiry for export East. We can report sales of extra No. 1 at $1 33a1 35; No. 2 at 85a88c ⅌ gall.

SALT—Steady; sales at $1 75 by the car load.

POULTRY—Steady demand with regular sales at 19a20c for dressed turkeys; chickens 14a16c, geese 9a10c.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 00. Market well supplied.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market has ruled firm; dealers generally report a good business being transacted. Bacon is certainly attracting more attention. Sales were reported at the following: Shoulders at 12¾a13c; sugar cured do at 13½a13¾c; hams at 15¾c; clear sides 16¾c; sugar cured hams 18c; breakfast bacon 18c.

LARD—In tierces 16c; in kegs 17c; in buckets 17½c.

MESS PORK—Sales at $28.

LARD OIL—Sales at $1 38 for extra No. 1, and No. 2.

DRIED BEEF—Sales at 19c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 50 ⅌ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ⅌ dozen.

HAM SUGAR—Sales at 15½c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Market steady but unchanged; sales Western Reserve 16½a16¾c; Hamburg 17c; Factory 17½c; do N. York 18c; State Farm Dairy 18a19c; Eastern Goshen 19½a20c.

ONIONS—Steady with regular demand; sales at $6a8 50 in bags, and $2 25a2 50 in bbls.

WHISKY—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Highwines $1 09a1 12; common rectified $1 0a; proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 7a old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ⅌ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 5, 1870. }

There is no change worthy of note in crude iron since the date of our last report. The demand has been moderately active at unchanged rates.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons grey forge deliverable at ..... 34 00—4 mos.
600 tons grey forge for shipment to another river ..... 34 00—4 mos.
350 tons open gray to arrive ..... 36 50—4 mos.
80 tons foundry No. 2 ..... 37 00—4 mos.
250 tons close grey & mixture of native ore ..... 38 00—6 mos.
50 tons white and mottled red short ..... 35 00—4 mos.
40 tons white and mottled red short ..... 35 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

10 tons neutral grey forge ..... $35 50—cash.
100 tons No 2 foundry iron ..... 38 00—4 mos.
10 tons grey forge red short ..... 35 00—cash.
10 tons grey forge red short ..... 35 00—cash.
10 tons common grey forge ..... 34 00—cash.
50 tons cold short forge ..... 35 00—6 mos.
20 tons grey mottled forge ..... 36 50—4 mos.
10 tons No 1 foundry ..... 39 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 foundry ..... 41 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 foundry ..... 40 50—4 mos.
20 tons grey mottled forge ..... 37 00—4 mos.
10 tons No 2 foundry ..... 36 00—cash.
10 tons No 3 foundry ..... 36 00—cash.
10 tons No 3 foundry ..... 36 00—4 mos.
40 tons No 2 foundry ..... 36 00—4 mos.
40 tons No 2 foundry ..... 36 00—cash.
10 tons nickles forge ..... 36 00—cash.

February Receipts of Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore by the following railroads, during February, 1870:

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

BITUMINOUS COAL—SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	242	Spang, Chal. & Co. A. 19
do in Allegheny	154	Hailman & H.	76
Bryan & Caughey	66	Graff, Byers & Co.	55
J. W. Porter	4	Brown & Co.	22
Everson & Co.	111	Loomis & Gaylard	58
Brady's Bend I. Co.	30	Union Iron Mills	53
Pittsburgh Forge & Iron	31	Superior Iron Mills	49
Rees, Graff & Dull	20	J. Wood, Sons & Co.	41
Oyo & Co.	6	Lindsay, M'Cle & Co.	
Lewis, Bailey D & Co.	46	Pittsb'gh, F. & Co. A.	17
Graff, Bennett & Co.	78	Rogers, Ex & Co.	6
		Richey, H. & Co. A.	8
M. F. & Co. Cinder, A.	18		
Total	1,094		

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	39	Bryan & Caughey	138
J. Reamer	82	Hailman & H.	3
J. W. Porter	63	Lloyd & Black	3
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	36	R. Witter	78
Graff, Bennett & Co.	78	Brown & Co.	20
H. Critchlow	11		
John Moorhead	14	Total	997

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
Graff, Bennett & Co.	18	Spang, C. & Co.	46
Cinders	14		
Total	78		

For Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	12	McKnight & Co.	23
John Moorhead	13	Brown & Co.	9
Totten & Co.	2		
Total	52		

For Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead	2	Lewis, O. & P.	2
Brown & Co.	2		
Total	41		

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Ore.	p. metal.	blooms	Total.
Nimick & Co.		15	15
McKnight, F. & Co.	29		29
J. Reamer	14		14
Hussey W. & Co.	10		10
Rogers & Buchfield	2		2
Graff, Bennett & Co		2	2
Superior Iron Mills	3		3
Union Iron Mills	20		20
Shoenberger, B & co	133		133
Chess, B & Co.	1		1
Clerihew R & Co.	11		11
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.	1		1
Lindsay & McCandless	1		1
Wm. Clark & Co.	3		3
Pittsburgh Forge	1		1
Bissell House—Solon	3		3
Painter & Sons	10		10
McKnight, & Co.	14		14
Rees, Graff & Dull	23		23
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	1		1
Jones & Laughlins	22		22
Spang, Chalfant & Co.	5		5
Bryan & Caughey	2		2
Totals	339	16	355

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	13	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	5
do per canal, metal	5	do do ore	5
Brady's Bend I. Co. m	4	Lewis, B. D & co, m	4
Everson & Co, metal	4	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	2
Lindsay & McC, m	1	Rees, Graff & Dull, m	2
Total	36		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, m	14	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	5
J W Porter	15	Lloyd & Black, m	7
Bryan & Caughey, m	29	Richardson & Co, m	3
Nimick & Co, m	4	Hailman & H, m	3
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1	Etling & Bro, m	4
Total	77		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Reese, Graff & Dull, o	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	6
Rees, Graff & Co, o	1		
Total	9		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Reese, Graff & Dull, metal	2		

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Dunbar Iron Co, m	5	John Moorhead, metal	1
Total	6		

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 5, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The crude market was firmer than for some days. Appearances indicate that the bottom has been reached. The largest inquiry was for April delivery. Holders were disposed to be in a good humor at the turn the market had taken.

CRUDE

Holders were firm at an advance of 1½c ⅌ gallon, there being no sellers at the close at the current the day previous; 12½c was as low as could be obtained for any delivery. The sales reported were 1,200 bbls, April, S. O., at 12¾c, and 1,000 bbls, April, 12½c.

REFINED.

The market was stronger than on Thursday. The nominal rates were: Spot 27c; March 27½c; April 28c; May 28½c; April to September 28c; May to December 30a30½c. The sales were 1,000 bbls, March, S. O., at 27½c, and 500 bbls April at 28c.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Refined was quoted at 58½ francs.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 4.—Tuesday March 8d: Crude bulk dull at 15½a15¾c; few small lots selling. Refined unchanged; sales unimportant; most holders are waiting for the supply. Sales were made of choice at 33¾c, and fancy lots 32a32½c; common was dull and neglected.

Brooms—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3.75 ⅌ dozen; No. 3 at $4 25a4 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00a6 50 ⅌ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BRAN—Continue dull; sales prime medium at $2 2a; prime navy at $2 25a2 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Choice continues dull with very light demand; sales at $4 8 cwt.

CHARCOAL—The market is firmer. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $17 ⅌ 18 bush.

CANNON OIL—Market dull; prices weak and tending downward; standard brands sold at 25c; for medium and low grades; sales were made in a retail way at 20a22c.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with the various qualities; sales were made at prices ranging from 15a16c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The movements in dried fruits are yet confined to the local trade and filling orders from the country. Speculators do not manifest any disposition towards investing, and there being no margin in shipping the market may still be pushed dull and heavy, especially in peaches. The season for consumptive demand is fast approaching, which may revive the trade. Extra choice bright dried apples are held at 8c; prime 7½c; common 2c. Choice dried peaches, halves 10c; common 9½c; quarters 8a9c.

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HOMINY—Dull with more sellers than buyers. Prices range from $3.50a3.75 ⅌ barrel.

FLOUR—The market, although unchanged in prices, was more active. Dealers report orders coming in more freely, whilst the mills are doing a good business. The market is well supplied. We are quoted sales of western flours: Spring wheat $5 00a5 50 ⅌ barrel; winter wheat $5 75a6 00 ⅌ barrel. The mills report some liberal sales for the East. This is rather an unusual occurrence.

RYE FLOUR—Prices unchanged, with sales at $5 00a5 25.

MEAL—Market quiet but unchanged; sales were reported at 2a2 5c ⅌ dozen.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9c; country, rough 6a6½c ⅌ lb.

MOLE STUFF—Still selling in a small way at $2 00 ⅌ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12a13c ⅌ lb.

GROCERIES—The heavy decline in gold has unsettled the market. The question is, when will gold touch bottom? This, however, is easier asked than answered. Operations will necessarily be limited until the money market becomes more settled. In the meantime, we omit our price list.

PROVISION MARKET well stocked with the different qualities. Prices continue weak. Sales of pork follows by the car load at 15c, and from store at 16c.

HAY—The receipts for some time past have been large. Prices have undergone no change. We note sales from Allegheny Scales at $15a20 ⅌ ton. Baled dull but unchanged.

SEEDS—Market more active; we can report sales to a fair extent at the following: clover $5 00a5 25 ⅌ bush; timothy scarce and wanted at $1 50a3 00 ⅌ bush; flaxseed ranges from $2 10 ⅌ 2 15.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand with regular sales at 38a39c ⅌ lb.

MILL FEED—Market firm; sales of bran at $14 10; middlings $16 00a17 c; chopped oats and corn $1 65 ⅌ cwt; shipstuffs $1.

OATS MEAL—The stock in the market has been light for some days. Holders are firm. We are reported sales of 3c ⅌ lb. Carried over from $1 05 ⅌ bush.

GRAIN—The market remains very quiet with a restricted demand for the various kinds. Wheat being the leading article. The mills continue to be the principal operators. We continue to quote No. 1 red at $1 10a1 15; white $1 15a1 20a1 25; amber $1 10a1 20a1 25 ⅌ bushel. Oats are dull, with more sellers than buyers; prices have undergone no change; sales were made from first hands at 42a43c, and from store at the usual advance. Corn—the offerings were but large and receipts moderate; ear is quoted at 75a75c on wharf and from depot. Rye—market dull but unchanged. We continue to quote at 80a85c. Barley dull; not much fancy; sales of inferior western were made at low prices; we continue to quote prime Pennsylvania spring at 90c and fall at $1 00.

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LARD OIL—The market is steady with a good trade demand and a fair inquiry for export East. We can report sales of extra No. 1 at $1 33a1 35; No. 2 at 85a88c ⅌ gall.

POULTRY—Steady demand with regular sales at 19a20c for dressed turkeys; chickens 14a16c, geese 9a10c.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 00. Market well supplied.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market has ruled firm; dealers generally report a good business being transacted. Bacon is certainly attracting more attention. Sales were reported at the following: Shoulders at 12¾a13c; sugar cured do at 13½a13¾c; hams at 15¾c; clear sides 16¾c; sugar cured hams 18c; breakfast bacon 18c.

LARD—In tierces 16c; in kegs 17c; in buckets 17½c.

MESS PORK—Sales at $28.

LARD OIL—Sales at $1 38 for extra No. 1, and No. 2.

DRIED BEEF—Sales at 19c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 50 ⅌ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ⅌ dozen.

HAM SUGAR—Sales at 15½c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Market steady but unchanged; sales Western Reserve 16½a16¾c; Hamburg 17c; Factory 17½c; do N. York 18c; State Farm Dairy 18a19c; Eastern Goshen 19½a20c.

ONIONS—Steady with regular demand; sales at $6a8 50 in bags, and $2 25a2 50 in bbls.

WHISKY—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Highwines $1 09a1 12; common rectified $1 0a; proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 7a old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ⅌ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 5, 1870. }

There is no change worthy of note in crude iron since the date of our last report. The demand has been moderately active at unchanged rates.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons grey forge deliverable at ..... 34 00—4 mos.
600 tons grey forge for shipment to another river ..... 34 00—4 mos.
350 tons open gray to arrive ..... 36 50—4 mos.
80 tons foundry No. 2 ..... 37 00—4 mos.
250 tons close grey & mixture of native ore ..... 38 00—6 mos.
50 tons white and mottled red short ..... 35 00—4 mos.
40 tons white and mottled red short ..... 35 00—4 mos.
40 tons nickles forge ..... 36 00—cash.

February Receipts of Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore by the following railroads, during February, 1870:

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

BITUMINOUS COAL—SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	242	Spang, Chal. & Co. A. 19
do in Allegheny	154	Hailman & H.	76
Bryan & Caughey	66	Graff, Byers & Co.	55
J. W. Porter	4	Brown & Co.	22
Everson & Co.	111	Loomis & Gaylard	58
Brady's Bend I. Co.	30	Union Iron Mills	53
Pittsburgh Forge & Iron	31	Superior Iron Mills	49
Rees, Graff & Dull	20	J. Wood, Sons & Co.	41
Oyo & Co.	6	Lindsay, M'Cle & Co.	
Lewis, Bailey D & Co.	46	Pittsb'gh, F. & Co. A.	17
Graff, Bennett & Co.	78	Rogers, Ex & Co.	6
		Richey, H. & Co. A.	8
M. F. & Co. Cinder, A.	18		
Total	1,094		

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	39	Bryan & Caughey	138
J. Reamer	82	Hailman & H.	3
J. W. Porter	63	Lloyd & Black	3
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	36	R. Witter	78
Graff, Bennett & Co.	78	Brown & Co.	20
H. Critchlow	11		
John Moorhead	14	Total	997

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
Graff, Bennett & Co.	18	Spang, C. & Co.	46
Cinders	14		
Total	78		

For Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	12	McKnight & Co.	23
John Moorhead	13	Brown & Co.	9
Totten & Co.	2		
Total	52		

For Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead	2	Lewis, O. & P.	2
Brown & Co.	2		
Total	41		

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Ore.	p. metal.	blooms	Total.
Nimick & Co.		15	15
McKnight, F. & Co.	29		29
J. Reamer	14		14
Hussey W. & Co.	10		10
Rogers & Buchfield	2		2
Graff, Bennett & Co		2	2
Superior Iron Mills	3		3
Union Iron Mills	20		20
Shoenberger, B & co	133		133
Chess, B & Co.	1		1
Clerihew R & Co.	11		11
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.	1		1
Lindsay & McCandless	1		1
Wm. Clark & Co.	3		3
Pittsburgh Forge	1		1
Bissell House—Solon	3		3
Painter & Sons	10		10
McKnight, & Co.	14		14
Rees, Graff & Dull	23		23
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	1		1
Jones & Laughlins	22		22
Spang, Chalfant & Co.	5		5
Bryan & Caughey	2		2
Totals	339	16	355

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	13	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	5
do per canal, metal	5	do do ore	5
Brady's Bend I. Co. m	4	Lewis, B. D & co, m	4
Everson & Co, metal	4	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	2
Lindsay & McC, m	1	Rees, Graff & Dull, m	2
Total	36		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, m	14	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	5
J W Porter	15	Lloyd & Black, m	7
Bryan & Caughey, m	29	Richardson & Co, m	3
Nimick & Co, m	4	Hailman & H, m	3
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1	Etling & Bro, m	4
Total	77		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Reese, Graff & Dull, o	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	6
Rees, Graff & Co, o	1		
Total	9		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Reese, Graff & Dull, metal	2		

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Dunbar Iron Co, m	5	John Moorhead, metal	1
Total	6		

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 5, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The crude market was firmer than for some days. Appearances indicate that the bottom has been reached. The largest inquiry was for April delivery. Holders were disposed to be in a good humor at the turn the market had taken.

CRUDE

Holders were firm at an advance of 1½c ⅌ gallon, there being no sellers at the close at the current the day previous; 12½c was as low as could be obtained for any delivery. The sales reported were 1,200 bbls, April, S. O., at 12¾c, and 1,000 bbls, April, 12½c.

REFINED.

The market was stronger than on Thursday. The nominal rates were: Spot 27c; March 27½c; April 28c; May 28½c; April to September 28c; May to December 30a30½c. The sales were 1,000 bbls, March, S. O., at 27½c, and 500 bbls April at 28c.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Refined was quoted at 58½ francs.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 4.—Tuesday March 8d: Crude bulk dull at 15½a15¾c; few small lots selling. Refined unchanged; sales unimportant; most holders are waiting for the supply. Sales were made of choice at 33¾c, and fancy lots 32a32½c; common was dull and neglected.

Brooms—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3.75 ⅌ dozen; No. 3 at $4 25a4 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00a6 50 ⅌ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BRAN—Continue dull; sales prime medium at $2 2a; prime navy at $2 25a2 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Choice continues dull with very light demand; sales at $4 8 cwt.

CHARCOAL—The market is firmer. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $17

The Daily Commercial.

CUBA.

The Recent Horrible Butchery at Sancti-Spiritus Further Particulars—Letter from Gen. Quesada—Gen. Jordan Resigns Command of the Insurgent Forces.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *Tribune's* Havana correspondent writes that the horrible massacre committed by Major Carlos Roet at Manzanillo, upon some twenty-two persons, has been fully confirmed. The details are disgustingly horrible. One of the twenty-three individuals seized for purposes of vengeance alone escaped. His name was Sanchez. Under pretext of being brought out to make a declaration or protest of innocence as to the charge of treason, preferred against them, they were ordered into the Municipal Council Boet, who, without causing any examination whatever to be made, gave orders that they should be immediately shot, and the execution took place in his presence. When the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, Otero, who is said to be a better man than Boet, learned that these men had been seized, he ordered at once a body of marines to go out and take the prisoners in charge, but when the detachment arrived, the unfortunate men had already been shot.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Gen. Quesada, accepting the invitation to attend a lecture and concert for the benefit of the Cuban Charitable Society, says: "I have been deeply affected by observing, since my arrival here, the interest taken by the American people in the affairs of Cuba. I could not expect less from the deep-rooted love of liberty and progress which distinguish Americans as a nation. I am equally gratified to see the unanimity of men of this country endeavoring to carry out in Cuba the same principles which have accomplished here. I refer to the emancipation of the slaves, the basis of the Cuban Constitution and the leading points of the struggle. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity of conveying to my countrymen the assurance that they are not forsaken in their hour of need by the American people, but that their efforts to conquer liberty and equality have awakened the warmest sympathies of your nation."

HAVANA, March 4.—The court-martial for the trial of Zamara, the assassin of Greenwald, is now in session.

Later advices from the insurrectionary districts confirm the report of Jordan's resignation of the chief command of the rebel forces. The appointment was offered to Nacolon Arango, who refused it, and it was finally conferred on Barnetta.

MEXICO.

Latest News of Revolutionary Movements—Indiscriminate Murder and Robbery.

MAZATLAN, February 22, *via* SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Gen. Placido Vega finally entered Sinaloa and issued his proclamation. He adopted the political plan of Zacatecas, ignoring Juarez as President of the Republic. Thursday after the proclamation was issued the town of Rosa was occupied by Gen. Sandoval's command. General Parra issued a pronunciamento. During the absence of the troops from Mazatlan a raid was made on the city, but the revolutionists were repulsed and retreated. Col. Lambert pronounced in favor of Vega. Gov. Rubel left Mazatlan Saturday to raise troops. The general belief is that he absconded, while he had an engagement with the foreign merchants held a meeting to organize a guard for their protection, which was deemed unnecessary at present.

A plan to assassinate General Davalos, principal officer of the Mexican army at Mazatlan, was frustrated. Several of the leaders were arrested and two condemned to be shot. General Vega was expected to arrive within ten days. Bands of guerrillas are traveling through the interior of the State, committing indiscriminate murder and robberies.

CHICAGO

Death of a Would-be Suicide—The Henderson-Story-Lydia Thompson Case.

CHICAGO, March 4.—A. F. Chamberlain, merchant at Geneseo, Illinois, who in a fit of despondency recently shot himself at a hotel in St. Louis, was brought home last Wednesday in a very low condition, and died last evening. He leaves a wife and three children.

The Legislature of Minnesota adjourned last night at twelve o'clock, *sine die.*

In the case of Alexander Henderson, of the Lydia Thompson blonde troupe, growing out of the assault on Mr. Story, editor of the *Times*, the charge being assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury, was called up before the Police Court to-day. Jana Lyle King, counsel for Henderson, read a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, saying that urgent business engagements required his presence in New York, and asking a postponement. After arguments on both sides, the case was continued ten days.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 4, 1870.

DEATH OF REV. DR. M'CLINTOCK.—Rev. John McClintock, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died to-day.

MR. SEWARD

Has accepted an invitation to receive his friends in the Common Council Chamber next Monday.

A WHOLESALE SWINDLER.

Rodney W. Pomeroy, the alleged wholesale swindler, purporting to hail from Cincinnati, has been committed for trial.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Ellerback, McCullough & Imhorst, extensive importers of wines, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for defrauding the revenue of large sums of wine imported by them. A civil suit is pending in the United States District Court against them to recover the forfeiture of thousand dollars.

THE CABLE MONOPOLY.

A Washington dispatch says the French government is willing to withdraw the monopoly for twenty years given to the Atlantic Cable Company, and to grant Americans the privilege of laying cables on the French coast.

THE WHEELER CASE.

Sam Collyer is in a critical condition. Edwards, his late conqueror, has since lost his wife from small-pox.

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW EXCISE LAW.

A petition signed by hundreds of citizens has been drawn up, protesting against the Sunday clause of the general excise bill before the Legislature, because the apparent prohibition of Sunday liquor sailing is expressed in such ambiguous terms as will inevitably lead to its evasion, and because the sale of lager beer is expressly allowed therein.

THE "SEALING AND" REVENUE OFFICER.

It is understood the Government detectives are looking for a revenue officer who is believed to be a defaulter to the tune of $50,000.

MURDER TRIAL.

William Chambers, who killed D. S. Voorhees, of Brooklyn, will be tried Monday.

MARINE MATTERS.

Champion oarsman, left this city to-night for Pittsburgh, to make his person a rowing match with Henry Coulter,

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Boyle, Grace A., Summittville, Ohio	3
Hunter, Mary, Steubenville, Ohio	3
Mulholland, Hugh, Symoenter, Ohio	3
Pierce & Son, Jos., Harpersville, Pa	3
Slood, A., Pittsburgh	3
Smith & Co, C. L., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Smith, W. V., Ashville, N. C	3
Thompson, Charlers, Pa	3
Wiggins, C. S., Chicago, Ill	3

March 4, 1870.

IRON WINDOW SILLS, S. L. Vera.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES promptly served.

CHLORAL HYDRAT.—A new lot just received at Clark's drug store, 168 Fifth avenue.

HERE is the author of Priest and Nun at Masonic Hall.

RECRUITS.—Twelve raw recruits arrived at Claremont yesterday from the county jail.

TO JAIL.—Wm. McCloskey was sent to jail yesterday, for thirty days for being to attentive to a drunken man on Fifth avenue.

ELECTION.—An election for Second Lieutenant, of the first company, Duquesnee Grays, will be held Monday evening.

HANDSOME RECEIPTS.—Wharfmaster Rippey returns $1,700 to the city for the month of February. A handsome showing.

IRON WINDOW CAPS, S. L. Vera.

AT WORK.—Chas. Bamer, Esq., entered upon his duties as Sealer of weights and measures yesterday.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—T. B. Jackman has been awarded the contract for the construction of a board walk on Wylie avenue, Somers street, Webster avenue and Francis streets.

FIFTH AVENUE SEWER AGAIN.—Meetings will be held this evening at the Eighth and Eleventh Ward school houses relative to the Fifth avenue sewer assessment.

THE MACHINIST is the special topic of the series of Lectures to Mechanics and Working-men to-morrow evening, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue.

GREENSBURG PIKE.—A meeting will be held in Liberty Hall, East Liberty, this evening, to take into consideration the improvement of the Greensburg pike.

WHERE IS IT?—A colemporary of yesterday says: "Sleighing again." Where is it, we would like to know? True, snow fell yesterday morning early, but by noon it had disappeared.

MILLER & MCCULLOUGH, 58 Diamond, north side.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In accordance with the decline in prices of groceries and provisions, I have determined to be up with the times, and have therefore made a very liberal reduction in prices. WM. WARDEN, National House, Marietta, Ohio. TTHS

MERITED PUNISHMENT.—George Thomas, because a tavern keeper in Virgin alley refused to give him liquor on Tuesday night, kicked down the door of the building. He reposes in jail on a commitment for thirty days.

GAVE BAIL.—Peter Smith, brewer, of Phillipsburg, Beaver county, gave bail before Commissioner Gamble yesterday, to answer for a violation of the revenue law in failing to affix stamps properly and keep his books as prescribed by law.

MILLER & MCCULLOUGH, 58 Diamond, north side.

HOME MADE BREAD, 58 Diamond.

OIL REFINERY FOR SALE.—A five hundred barrel oil refinery on the Allegheny Valley railroad is offered for sale. See advertisement on first page.

HON. THOMAS MELLON.

Complimentary Dinner on the Occasion of His Retiring From the Bench.

FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Social Reunion.

The Dinner—Speeches, &c., &c.

In November last, the annexed correspondence passed between the members of the Pittsburgh bar and the Hon. Thomas Mellon, on the occasion of his retiring from the bench of the Common Pleas Court, which he had adorned for a period of ten years:

PITTSBURGH, November 25th, 1869.

To The Honorable Thomas Mellon.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned members of the Pittsburgh Bar, moved by feelings of cordial friendship and high regard for you as a man and as judge, express our sincere regret that you are about to retire from the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas of this county. And now, at the end of your term of office, and in view of your long and faithful public service, we desire explicitly to declare our appreciation of the patient industry, conspicuous integrity, eminent ability and distinguished success which characterized the performance of the difficult and important duties of your official position.

In order that we may have an opportunity to express our feelings in a social and friendly manner, we invite you to meet us, and partake of an entertainment, at such time as you may be pleased to designate.

Hoping that this intimation of our wishes may meet your approbation, we are,

Respectfully and truly yours, &c.,

(Signed)

THOS. M. Marshall, ALEX. M. Watson,
A. M. Brown, JOHN R. LARGE,
T. MacConnell, GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.,
S. H. Geyer, GEO. VEECH,
DAVID D. BRUCE, SAML. A. PURVIANCE,

And eighty-two other members of the Bar.

To Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, A. M. Brown, Thomas MacConnell and others of the Pittsburgh Bar:

GENTLEMEN: Your flattering note takes me by surprise, but I will not conceal the pleasure it affords me to have the good opinion of those among whom I have passed my professional and official life.

It will certainly be a still further gratification to meet you socially and unlimited on a suitable occasion, to be designated hereafter.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS MELLON.

A Committee of Arrangements was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, S. H. Geyer, D. D. Bruce, S. Schoyer, Jr., and A. M. Brown, who made the necessary preparations, and invited everybody friendly, to a complimentary dinner, to be given Friday evening, March 4th, at eight o'clock, as the time, and Masonic Hall, Wood street, as the place for the entertainment.

THE DINNER.

At the hour designated, the members of the bar assembled in full force, and after half an hour spent in interchanges of friendly salutations for the evening, the company was announced, and the party was ushered into the spacious dining hall, where a most bountiful repast was spread before them.

After the viands had been thoroughly discussed, Thomas MacConnell, Esq., one of the oldest members of the bar, was called to the chair, assigned the head of the table, (with the distinguished guest, Hon. Thomas Mellon, on his right) was chosen President of the meeting.

The speaking was led off by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., who was followed by Messrs. Veech, M. Stowe, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Thomas Bakewell, Esq., Judge Collier, Judge Sterrett, Judge Shiras, Judge Ewing, Judge Hampton, Judge Stowe,